

relief that is plausible on its face.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).

“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

Here, Plaintiff’s Complaint expresses concern about the pharmaceutical drug Prozac and emphasizes its potentially harmful effects. The complaint does not, however, plead any information that would support a legal claim against the American Psychiatric Association (“APA”) or any other entity identified. Plaintiff suggests that the APA and others are engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to profit from the distribution of Prozac, but he provides no facts which make that claim plausible, nor which create a reasonable inference that the APA is liable for misconduct. As such, the Complaint fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted and must therefore be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

The Court will accordingly permit Plaintiff’s Complaint to be filed without prepayment of the filing fee but will simultaneously order it to be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). An appropriate Order will be filed.

s/Stanley R. Chesler
STANLEY R. CHESLER
United States District Judge

Dated: September 10, 2014